New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, charged with the examination of the alleged crimes and misdemeanors against the President of the United States, on Saturday submitted a report to the House. After alluding to the grave character of the business in their charge, they state that owing to the broad field which their investigations had covered, and the number of witnesses examined, most of whom reside at a distance from the capital, and the number of documents collected, the Committee had not been able to finish their labors and submit a final report. But the evidence they have taken, the Committee says, justifies a further investigation of the matter, and they have placed this testimony in the hands of the Clerk of the House, to await the disposition of the XLth Congress....The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the holders of the 7.30 notes dated August 15, 1864, can now exchange them for six per cent 5-20 bonds issued under the Act of 1865. If at the time of the exchange the accrued interest on the notes should exceed the interest on the bonds, the difference will be paid by the Department. If, on the contrary, the accrued interest on the bonds exceeds that upon the notes, the difference may be paid in currency by the person proposing to make the exchange, and should accompany the notes up to the first day of May. The express charges on the notes forwarded for conversion and on the bonds returned in exchange for them are now paid by the Department. From $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 are being converted daily in Washington....A long letter from Mr. G. V. Fox, relative to the presentation to the Empress of Russia of the congratulatory resolutions of Congress upon the escape of the Czar from assassination, was laid before the Senate on Saturday, in a message from the President. Mr. Fox declares that the manifestations of the friendliness of the people of Russia for the United States were of the most remarkable kind. In his journey through the country he was received with gathering of crowds at every point, offering of presents, singing of national songs, and casting down of garments for the strangers to walk upon. All descriptions fail to convey an idea, he says, of the enthusiastic friendship of the Russians for us....A bold and partially successful attempt to obtain a recognition of the demands of the progressive women of the country has been made by Mrs. Frances Lord Bond of New-York, who last November filed an application for a Consular appointment, which has been considered favorably by the Administration, and the President has promised to nominate her for some British port as soon as she is prepared, in accordance with the regulations of the State Department. It is probable that her name will be sent to the Senate of the XLth Congress during its first session.....The House Committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of State on the particulars of the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt, made a report on Saturday. While the Committee does not charge the officers of the Government with improper motives, they censure them for not exercising due diligence, and for unnecessary delay in obtaining his arrest after his whereabouts was known.....The Pennsylvania State Temperance Society held a convention on the 26th and 27th ult. Gen. Louis Wagner of Philadelphia was elected President. Delegates were present in large numbers from all parts of the State. Gen. Geary made the opening address, stating that he had always been a temperance man, and during his military career in Mexico and through the Rebellion never used any whisky. He had been nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, but he had gone through the long canvass and been elected without it. At the time of his inauguration there was no whisky used, and he would pledge to the Convention that his official duties would be performed throughout his term of office without a single drop being used. He also stated that Gen. Grant was about identifying himself with the cause. During the second day's proceedings Horace Greeley addressed the Convention. He referred to the old habits in New-England of drinking rum, that it was used fifty years ago upon every important occasion—political, military, religious, and social, but that now the advocates of temperance were gradually, but surely, convincing people of the danger of the use of intoxicating drinks, and predicted ultimate success for the temperance cause. A new organization was called the "State Temperance Union," and James Black, an eminent lawyer of Lancaster County, was elected President.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 27.—A bill to amend an act in relation to the navy was passed. It contains an amendment reducing the number of cadets to be appointed at large from 25 to 10. A bill to amend an act for the removal of certain causes to the United States Courts was taken up and passed. It provides as follows:

That where a suit is now pending or may hereafter be brought in any State Court in which there is a controversy between a citizen of such State and a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $500, exclusive of costs, such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State Court an affidavit stating that he has reason to and does believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he will not be able to obtain justice in any State Court, may file a petition for a removal of the case to the United States Courts.

The Compound Interest Note bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of a substitute for the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the compound interest notes with a new issue of legal tenders not to exceed $100,000,000. The substitute reported by the Senate Finance Committee proposes to redeem these notes with certificates of loans at 3 per cent interest. Mr. Sherman denounced the House bill as a repudiation of the contract under which the compound interest notes were issued, and Mr. Cowan made a lengthy speech to the same effect. The Senate substitute was finally adopted. Mr. Sherman offered an additional amendment, which was adopted, providing that every National Bank shall at all times have on hand in lawful money an amount equal to 25 per cent of its notes in circulation and its deposits, and making it unlawful for one bank to pay interest on deposits made by another bank. The bill thus amended was passed. The proposition to strike out of the Omnibus Appropriation bill the section providing for the abolishment of the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and authorizing the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, gave rise to a lengthy debate. The Commissioner is an officer appointed by the President, and has charge of the Capitol buildings. Mr. Wade and others thought that, in view of the threats made against Congress by the President, it was necessary for Congress to surround itself with officers favorable to that body. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after took a recess. At the evening session, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Scott, to be erected over his grave at West Point, was amended so as to permit of its erection in Franklin-square, Washington, or such other place as the Secretary may designate. The statue is to be made from cannon captured in the Mexican War, at a cost not exceeding $20,000. The Omnibus bill was again taken up, the question being in regard to the Commissioner of Public Buildings. An amendment was finally agreed to abolishing the office and imposing its duties upon a civil engineer, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary of this officer is to be $4,000 per annum. On the question of the adoption of an amendment recommended by the Finance Committee that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay such Assistant Assessors as were actually employed in the collection of Internal Revenue in the Rebel States prior to the first day of August, 1866, compensation at the rate prescribed by law. An exciting debate ensued. Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) hoped that the amendment would be rejected. These persons were appointed in direct violation of the law, as they could not take the oath of office. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) explained the circumstances of the case. He said the Secretary of the Treasury found it impossible to get men in some of the counties of the Rebel States to discharge the duties of Assistant Assessors who could take the oath. According to law, they must live in the county in which they held their office. The Secretary was compelled to dispense with a portion of the oath in particular cases, and it was now asked to pay these men only up to the 1st of August last. Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) said the Secretary was guilty of a crime in appointing men who could not take the oath, and when complaint was made, he replied in a notorious falsehood, by saying there were no Union men in the South, and accused Mr. Sherman of attempting to cover up the crime. Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Sumner, and said his language was ungentlemanly, it was false, and should not be uttered in the Senate. After some further debate on the subject the Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

HOUSE.—The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and after the adoption of amendments for a naval station at New-London, Conn., and another at Mound City, Ill., it was passed. On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) the rules were suspended by a two-third vote, 73 to 36, and the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair, on the Tariff bill. The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means being first in order, their consideration was resumed. All the amendments relating to wool, numbering 20 to 38, were adopted, and an amendment added taxing woolen flocks 12 cents per pound. After the adoption of some other amendments, a debate arose on the amendment increasing the tax on manufactured flax from $15 to $20, Mr. Schenck (Rep., Ohio) moving that it be made $45, which was disagreed to. He then moved that it be made $100, which was also disagreed to. He then moved that it be increased to $40. Mr. Schenck overhearing a whispered remark of Mr Morrill that he was a filibuster, he denied that he was; and said he was only standing up for a neglected interest of the country. He proceeded to argue in favor of his amendment, and upbraided the Committee of Ways and Means for the protection extended manufactures and the absence of protection to agricultural products. Mr. Morrill combated the views put forward by Mr. Schenck, and declared that if Mr. Schenck could succeed in establishing a tariff in accordance with his views, he would destroy the linen manufacturing interest in the country, and would consequently not get half the present price of flax. After a

LOWELL TO LONGFELLOW.

TO H. W. L.,
ON HIS BIRTHDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1867.

I need not praise the sweetness of his song,
Where limpid verse to limpid verse succeeds
Smooth as our Charles, when, fearing lest he wrong
The new-moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and whispers in his reeds.

With loving breath of all the winds his name
Is blown about the world, but to his friends
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame,
And Love steals shyly through the loud acclaim
To murmur a *God bless you!* and there ends.

As I muse backward up the chequered years,
Wherein so much was given, so much was lost,
Blessings in both kinds, such as cheapen tears,—
But hush! this is not for profaner ears;
Let them drink molten pearls nor dream the cost.

Some suck up poison from a sorrow's core
As naught but nightshade grew upon earth's ground;
Love turned all his to heart's-ease, and the more
Fate tried his bastions, she but found a door
Leading to sweeter manhood and more sound.

Even as a wind-waved fountain's swaying shade
Seems of mixed race, a gray wraith shot with sun,
So through his trial faith translucent shone
Till darkness, half disnatured so, betrayed
A heart of sunshine that would fain o'errun.

Surely if skill in song the shears may stay
And of its purpose cheat the charmed abyss,
If our poor life be lengthened by a lay,
He shall not go, although his presence may,
And the next age in praise shall double this.

Long days be his and each as lusty-sweet
As gracious natures find his song to be;
May Age steal on with softly-cadenced feet
Falling in music, as for him were meet
Whose choicest verse is not so rare as he! J. R. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHELE DE VERE'S STUDIES IN ENGLISH.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH; OR, GLIMPSES OF THE INNER LIFE OF OUR LANGUAGE. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D. 8mo. pp. 365. Charles Scribner & Co.

Of the numerous, and more or less valuable, works in illustration of the English language which have appeared within a few years past, none affords a more emphatic proof that "the study of words is the study of things" than the present admirable volume. Mr. Schele De Vere engages in the discussion of his subject with equal knowledge and enthusiasm. He evidently possesses a genius for philological disquisition, but has trained his favorite hobby to habits of accurate research, rather than to indulgence in the vagaries of fancy. He has no fondness for subtle theories in regard to the formation of language, and the origin of words, but adheres rigidly to the method of scientific induction, without pressing the principle of etymology and analogy to an unwarrantable extreme. His book though showing the fruits of various erudition, is not intended exclusively for scholars. It may be read to advantage by all who have any respect for sense or conscience in the use of words, and who believe that justness of thought is closely connected with propriety of expression.

With regard to the question, which is not yet settled, of the relation of the English language to the ancient Anglo-Saxon, the author maintains that while it is the direct and legitimate descendant of the Anglo-Saxon, it combines the elements of all the nationalities of Europe, with the single exception of the Sclavonic. It is not, however, a mere farrago of discordant materials, or even a continuation of any of the parent stocks, but a new and living individual organism. The heart of the language is indeed Anglo-Saxon, but this was not a simple idiom, but a mixture of various dialects, belonging to different races. The Anglo-Saxon conquest was a gradual settlement of the British Isles by a number of successive and totally distinct bodies of invaders from Germany, representing in unknown proportions all the races and tongues which are found between the Elbe and the Eider, with contributions from other tribes dwelling on the Atlantic and the Baltic. Among these elements, three were prominent at the first invasion, and have left their unmistakable impress on the character and the language of the English people. These were the Jutes from Southern Denmark, the Saxons proper from the modern Duchy of Holstein, and the Angles from that part of Sleswic which still bears their name, between the Eider and an arm of the Baltic.

The native Britons did not succumb until after a contest of nearly three centuries. When the struggle was over, the Saxons were masters of the land, but it was more by stubbornness and energy than by prowess on the battle field, that they had conquered the fierce Celt. For a time, the two races lived apart, and yet alongside of each other, the Briton under the shelter of his fortified towns, the legacy of his Roman masters, the Saxon in the open country, where he loved to hear the lark sing. Scanty as their intercourse was, it led to a gradual mingling of races and exchange of words. Saxon princes appear under Celtic names, and Celtic tools became known by Saxon titles. But with the growth of the Saxon rule, the few Celtic words that had been grafted on the foreign stock withered away, and soon Saxon stood alone as the national tongue of England.

A new element was introduced into the language by the Norman conquest. Latin was the speech of the Church, French that of the Court, and Saxon alone that of the people. They guarded the tongue of their fathers as a sacred inheritance. Not a word was heard around the hearth that could remind them of the hated conqueror. But in the lapse of a few centuries, the two races sat side by side in the House of Commons, and a new language was formed which already gave signs of its future greatness. It may now be said that every foreign element has its own domain in English. Latin still furnishes theological terms, German and Greek contribute to the nomenclature of physical science, French helps us to phrases of fashion and of war, while mathematics borrow alike from Latin, Greek, French, and Arabic. We cannot agree with the author that the majority of metaphysical terms are derived from Greek, while we find such signal exceptions as the words *God*, *Soul*, *Reason*, *Understanding*, *Will*, *Mind*, *Intellect*, *Conception*, *Existence*, *Beauty*, *Virtue*, *Truth*, *Cause*, *Space*, and *Time*, in which as well as in in a host of others, the Latin and German etymology is predominant.

The orthography of the English language, in its present incoherent and chaotic state, is justly described by Mr. De Vere as the most anomalous on the face of the earth. No other tongue makes such a wild and extravagant use of letters in its written form. To spell English, it has been truly said, is the most difficult of human attainments, and this difficulty is the most serious impediment to its ever becoming the language of the earth. The fault is one of long standing. We have received it from our earliest ancestors. The Anglo-Saxons wrote badly. The Norman French wrote worse. The influence of the Danish occupation on the orthography of English was pernicious in the extreme. The very resemblance of the two languages led to a boundless confusion between kindred words. The evil was aggravated by the fact that both Danes and Anglo-Saxons were accustomed to great license in their earliest mode of writing. The vowels were all interchanged with each other, and in many cases, the consonants. Hence the English presents more remarkable cases of mis-spelling than any other language. On the famous tapestry of Bayeux, six different ways occur of spelling the name of William the Conqueror. Shakespeare's name is written in not less than thirty-four ways by various members of his family. The name of the illustrious family of Villiers is spelt in fourteen different ways. Names seem to have been written down as they were seized by the ear, like Rawlie for Raleigh. The Duke of Marlborough could not spell; nor his terrible Sarah; nor Queen Anne herself. Even the young Pretender wrote his father's name "Gems," instead of James.

The subject of proper names, always a favorite theme of antiquarian research, is illustrated with a variety of curious lore, and in the hands of the author proves as lively and entertaining as it is instructive. The Saxon names of persons were all significant of some peculiar quality, and were doubtless frequently given to children with the idea that the meaning of the word might exert some mysterious influence on the future destiny of the bearer. Thus, *Alfred* is all-peace; *Egbert*, eye-bright; *Bernard*, the great bear; *Biddulph*, the slayer of wolves; *Edward*, the guardian of truth, like *Gertrude*, which has the same meaning; and *Bertha*, the bright. Our English names, most of which have arisen subsequently to the Norman Conquest, are derived from almost all nations and languages on the face of the earth. The Hebrew is largely represented in its ancient *Ben*, which means son. It has given us *Benjamin*, *Benson*, *Bendigo*, and *Benoni*. The corresponding Syriac word *Bar* is of less frequent occurrence, and mostly modernized, as in *Barron*, which now stands for Baruch; and in *Bartholomew* and its descendants. The Old Testament names often appear in disguise. Thus Abraham is transformed into *Braham*, and Moses into *Moseley* or *Moss*. Solomon becomes *Salmon* or *Sloman*; Levi is changed into *Lewis*, and Elias into *Ellis*. A large number of English names are derived from saints, but have been so fiercely mutilated, as scarcely to preserve a trace of their origin. Thus St. Paul has become *Sampole*, *Sample*, or *Semple*; St. Denis, *Sidney*; St. Clare, *Sinclair*; St. Leger, *Sellinger*. French names, not derived from saints, underwent similar mutilation. The most copious source of all is the Anglo-Saxon *son*, combined with the modern characteristic of the genitive case, the letter *s*. Thus we have from Harry, *Harrison*, *Harris*, *Herries*, *Hawes*, and with the aid of kin, *Hawkins*; from Andrew, *Anderson*, *Andrews*, *Henderson*; from William, *Williamson*, *Williams*, *Wilson*, *Wills*, *Wilkin*, *Wilkinson*, *Wilkes*; and from Adam, *Adamson*, *Adams*, *Atkins*, *Atkinson*.

The Norman names, taken from the bearer's native land or town, have suffered remarkable changes. The man from Bretagne becomes a *Bret*, or *De Brett*, *Debrett*; from Lorraine, a *Loring*; from the little Norman town, De Ath, a *Death*; and from Scardeville, a *Scarfield*, and in another line, a *Scaredevil*, unless the last name is a fancy of the author, not a fact. The same process of changing foreign names is going on in the original French settlements of this country. Thus the river *de la fève* has acquired the name of Fever River; the place on the Ottawas formerly called *Les Chêneaux*, or The Channels, is pronounced *The Snows*, and the spelling will soon follow the pronunciation. The settlement called *Les Chats* has become *The Shaws*; *Les Joaquins* is *The Swashings*; and the hill near the Bay of Fundy which the Acadians called *Chapeau de Dieu* (God's hat) is now *Shepody* Mountain.

The origin of a considerable class of common nouns is the subject of an interesting chapter in this volume. A fruitful source which the author illustrates at length is the names of foreign countries and cities which have been used to designate articles of manufacture or materials. Thus we have *calico* from Calicut, on the Malabar coast (which the author confounds with Calcutta); *damask* from Damascus, *muslin* from Moussul in Asia Minor; and perhaps *gauze* from Gaza. *Cambric* comes from the town of Cambrai; *diaper* from *Ypres*, the Belgian city, preceded by the preposition *d'*, *from*, (not as written by the author, d'Ypres); and *arras* from the city of that name. Cordova in Spain has given us *cordwainers*; Armenia, *ermine*; Cyprus, *copper*; China, the porcelain of that name; and Creta, *crayon*, though this last derivation the author does not suggest comes to us directly from *creta*, chalk, and not from the geographical name. *Indigo* is so called as an Indian dye from the adjective Indicus, *peach* from Persicum, *cherry* from Cerasus, *parchment* from Pergamon in Asia, and *pheasant*, the name of the Phasian bird, from Phasis. We have Damascus and Toledo blades from the cities of those names, *bayonet* from Bayonne, the place where that weapon was invented, and *pistol* from Pistoia. The potent word *dollar*, is from the German *thaler*, a term derived from Joachims*thal* (valley of Joachim), a little mining town where that silver coin was first made.

A variety of words in the English are the result of apparent accident, having undergone certain contractions without any obvious law or system. This is the case especially with French words used by persons not familiar with the idiom from which they were borrowed. In their new form, they may be convenient additions to our vocabulary, but have lost all their original significance and grace. Thus *pierre* (stone) became *pier*; *vestiaire* (a robing-room) *vestry*; *chauffer* (to heat) *chafe* and *chaff*; *feuille* (a leaf) *foil*. The French *dent de lion* (lion's tooth) is Anglicized into *dandelion*, or as it has sometimes been spelt, into *dandy lion*; the beautiful rose *des quatre saisons* (of the four seasons) into one of *quarter sessions*; and the fragrant *tubéreuse* (a tuberous plant) into *tuberose*. A *dormouse* is the French *souris dormeuse* (sleeping mouse); a *summerset*, made by politicians is the rope-dancer's *soubresault* (jumping over); and another frequent political situation, *quandary* is from the French *quand-aurai-je*, according to the author, which is unmeaning, but may come from *qu'en dirai-je* (what shall I say of it.)

Mr. Schele De Vere discusses at some length the different uses of the verbs *shall* and *will*, by which a Scotchman, an Irishman, or an American Southerner infallibly betrays his origin, as distinguished from a native of England or of New-England, but fails to throw any clear light on the perplexing mystery. He gives up the problem in despair, asserting that there is no absolute rule laid down by any grammarian that will apply to all cases.

On the contrary, we think that the formula, which has been more than once set forth in our own columns, will hold good without exception, namely, that when the simple idea of future occurrence is to be expressed, you must use *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the second and third persons, but when the idea of compulsion or necessity is intended, *will* must be employed in the first person, and *shall* in the second and third—the phraseology in the two cases being directly the reverse of each other. Thus to say that a certain event *will* happen (mere futurity), the form is as follows: *I shall die, you will die, he will die.* But to say that a certain event *shall* happen (compulsion, necessity, or determination,) the form is: *I will die, you shall die, he shall die.*

The author acknowledges this double future as a great beauty of the English language, but regards its correct use as hardly attainable by foreigners, there being no sure guide but that instinct which is given to all who learn a language with their mother's milk, or who acquire it so successfully as to master its spirit as well as its form. His own example shows the correctness of his remark, for although in general he uses our language with idiomatic propriety and force, he often fails in the true application of the verbs in question, which may be due either to his foreign birth, or his Southern associations. Thus (p. 17), "We *would* err grievously, however, if we were to conclude," &c., in which case *should* is the proper word. Again (p. 140), "If we go back to the oldest forms of English, we *will* there find," &c., instead of *shall*, which no English writer would think twice before using. Another doubtful form which has crept into our language from the German, but without classical authority, "in our midst" (p. 7), "in whose midst" (p. 13), appears to be used by the author without scruple. But these are minor blemishes in a work which every competent judge will regard as a valuable acquisition to the student of English philology, and not sufficient to impair the friendly welcome which it deserves by its various and sound learning, its pregnant suggestions, and, in general, the remarkable ability of its execution.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. John Stuart Mill was inaugurated as Rector of St. Andrew's University on the 1st inst. He delivered a long and interesting address, which was very well received. It was a review of the whole territory of the higher education, and included a cordial defense of classical culture (minus the verse-making), on the ground that to estimate words for what they are—the "counters" representing thought—you must know intimately other languages and literatures beside your own; and that these particular languages and literatures are of such curious perfection, such artistic completeness. Mr. Mill excluded none of the great cultivating studies from the University curriculum, pleading not only for classics, mathematics, logic, ethics—rather historically than dogmatically taught—experimental science, and physiology, but even for ecclesiastical history from an undogmatic point of view. On all he said some fine things. On all he gave a curious impression of a mind of the most sensitive susceptibilities, casting out fibers into every branch of human culture, and yet shrinking on every side from the assertion of ultimate principles or roots. The definite, gradually springing into shape out of the indefinite—that is Mr. Mill's conception of almost every branch of human knowledge.

Miss Martineau is reprinting for private circulation among her own friends and the friends of the families most nearly concerned, her memoirs of the late Lord Canning and the late Lord Elgin, from *Once a Week* and *The Daily News* respectively. The little work is to be called "A British Friendship;" it is full of reminiscences not only of India, but also of the days when those two great men and the late Lord Dalhousie were all at Oxford together.

At the end of 1867, according to a new copyright law passed some years since by the German Diet and agreed to by all the separate Governments, all copyright which had up to that time been prolonged by special privileges ceases and becomes public property. The works of Schiller, Göthe, Wieland, Herder, Körner, and many other German classics that have up to the present year been the copyright of certain publishers, or the families of the authors, can then be published by any one, and already the announcements of cheap reprints are being advertised.

It is stated that the new French press laws will result in increased liberties for printers and publishers. The printers of newspapers appear to consider that they stand very much in need of some amelioration of their condition. They have met and drawn up a petition, which they intend to present to the Senate. "In this document," says the *Liberté*, "they reduce their pretensions to the extreme minimum, and, instead of demanding impunity in all cases, simply ask not to be put out of the pale of the common law; not to be treated more rigorously than assassins and robbers; and not to be deprived of the benefit of extenuating circumstances. They solicit a cessation of their pecuniary responsibility when the offense has been committed by solvent and resident authors. Lastly, they ask to be responsible only in default of writers, arising either from their desire to remain unknown, or from their not offering sufficient security for the payment of the fines incurred." It would appear that these desires will be met by the new law, which, it is stated, will simply require printers and publishers to make a declaration of their place of residence and qualifications. It is furthermore believed that the newspaper stamp will be reduced to three centimes.

Beside Gustav Freytag, several other eminent literary men are candidates for election to the North German Parliament. Among those we notice Gottfried Kinkel and Prof. Mommsen, the historian of Rome.

The friends and admirers of Leopold von Ranke propose to celebrate, on the 20th of February, the fiftieth anniversary of the historian's receiving the honor of a doctor's degree, which took place at the early age of 20.

The Austrian Government have prohibited the sale of, and ordered the police to seize, a new work which has appeared under the title of "Twelve Champions of Revolution," containing the biographies of Robert Blum, Karl Blind, Mazzini, Count Cavour, Louis Blanc, and others.

The *Siècle's* subscription for a statue of Voltaire to be erected in a public place in Paris, does not appear to be thwarted by authority. On the contrary, the adhesion of several prefectoral journals in the provinces is evidence that the proposal, if not quite favorably viewed, is at least strongly winked at. One, M. Costel, the Mayor of Saint Vaast, La Hougue, near Havre (and all Mayors and now Government nominees), sends a franc to the subscription on behalf of himself and his son—half a franc being the maximum receivable—and at the same time expresses a hope that the statue may be high enough to throw its shadow, not only over all France, but the entire world.

Mr. Henry Crabb Robinson, one of the earliest and most devoted of Goethe's English admirers (he had made the great poet's acquaintance early in the century, at Weimar), one of the coterie of Coleridge, the attached friend of Lamb, died in his ninety-second year, at his residence, on Monday, Feb. 4. He was a man of great force of purpose and general vigor of character. He was probably the last survivor among the friends of Goethe, Schelling, and a host of German celebrities; of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, and all that eminent school. Mr. Robinson was a native of Bury St. Edmunds. He was intended for the Bar, but he did not begin to practice until he had passed many years of activity as a newspaper correspondent. He was intimately connected with the late Mr. Walter, and was a special correspondent of *The Times*; in this capacity he was with the army at Corunna. Having independence, he did not continue at the Bar; and for more than thirty years he led a literary life in London; among a host of friends, who were attached by his kindness of heart, and attracted by his power of conversation and fund of knowledge. He was the living historian of the eminent men with whom his earlier life was passed. His Sunday breakfast parties and his bachelor dinners will long be remembered by those who enjoyed his hospitality, as filling some of the most amusing hours of their lives. He was grandly intolerant of any literary slight put upon his own great literary friends, resenting a depreciation of Lamb as a symptom of moral disease, and ridicule of Wordsworth, even from a lady, as the fruit of natural depravity. No one stood up for his friends more ably, generously, and constantly, or assailed what he thought worthy of censure with more open and cordial blows. In literature and art the value of his judgment was chiefly this—that he brought a character of much more than the usual strength, of considerable humor, and of absolute naturalness, to bear upon subjects which are often treated with the mannerism and finesse of sensibility. Mr. Robinson was for more than thirty years an active member of the Council of University College. Here he was, so long as his age permitted, the connecting link between the Council and the Professors. He preserved his faculties, his memory, and his power of applying it, almost up to the last. For some years he was infirm in walking; but even in this there was much recovery in the last years of his life. A friend who, during the last Summer, helped him in rearranging his library, found that the work went on very slowly: every book had its history, and suggested its anecdotes. Until three days before his death he was fit to open any subject: on that day the loss of strength occasioned by a slight attack of sciatica began to show itself with decided effect; he soon became unconscious, and passed away on Monday evening with hardly any suffering. Mr. Robinson wrote very little. His longest tract was on the subject of his friend Clarkson, in a controversy in which the Bishop of Oxford and others took part. He will be well remembered as long as those are alive who enjoyed his conversation: but unless the diary which it is understood that he left should be published, he will soon be forgotten. This ought not to be: for he was a man of mark, not only by his own talents, but by the close connection of his name and life with the career of a very large number of his celebrated cotemporaries.

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FINE ARTS.

In the course of the public discussion with regard to the general subject of the new Post-Office, allusions have been made to the opinions of Mr. Upjohn, sr., as to the unfitness of the Park as a site for that important building. Mr. Upjohn is one of our oldest, most experienced and respected architects, and his views are entitled to much consideration. We have, therefore, taken pains to give our readers the benefit of them.

At the meeting of the Institute of Architects on the 1st of February, to prepare a reply to the advertisement of the Commissioners of the new Post-Office, asking for information from members of the profession in regard to the terms of the competition, Mr. Upjohn, the President, opened the discussion with an earnest argument against the proposed site, and we give below a brief outline of his remarks. Mr. Upjohn urged that the area on which it was proposed to build the Post-Office was not only of vital importance to the city as an open breathing-space, but it was of equal value on artistic grounds. A crowded, monotonous arrangement of streets in the plan of a city is a defect that liberally-conceived buildings only serve to render more conspicuous, and New-York already suffers so much in this particular that it cannot afford to part with even a portion of the City Hall Park, the whole of which should be liberally adorned, and forever kept open. There were, in his opinion, more eligible sites for the Post-Office in the immediate neighborhood. The Government, in conjunction with the City, certainly had the right of eminent domain, and could take any well-selected ground at a fair valuation. Every merchant had to pay the market price for his business site, and there seemed to be no reason why New-York should help the Government to avoid this legitimate expense by making over to it, for the purposes of a Post-Office, extremely valuable land that, if he was rightly informed, the city had never paid for, and that had been, on the other hand, intrusted to its care as a gift from private individuals, to be always kept open for public benefit.

In a late competition for the law offices in England the Commissioners having the matter in charge had consulted with architects on the subject of the site, but this had not apparently been done in the present case. Certainly, no professional report had been laid before the public to which the Commissioners could refer officially in reference to their decision; so that no one to-day really knows why the representatives of the city have selected the lower end of the public park as a site for a Post-Office building. The location did not seem to him, moreover, well chosen in reference to the special needs of such a structure, which required convenient uncrowded approaches, and could not, therefore, with propriety be erected on the two most thronged thoroughfares of the city. Thirty years ago the Custom-House and Exchange were built. In both of these cases millions of dollars had been vainly expended, because the sites and buildings were totally unfitted for their purposes. He had foreseen these difficulties at the time, and had refused to submit designs, but had, on the other hand, recommended the building of plain substantial buildings for the uses of the Custom-House in the square surrounding the Bowling Green. It might be said that remarks were foreign to the matter for which the meeting had been specially called together, but he entertained a different opinion, and as he was well aware that his views were shared by a majority of the professional men present, he thought that although it might be improper to lay a very decided stress on this point in any reply that might be prepared to the advertisement of the Commissioners, still entire silence on the subject would be so liable to misconstruction that it ought, if possible, be avoided.

MR. DE HAAS'S "ADMIRAL FARRAGUT PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS."

Mr. De Haas has placed on exhibition, in the gallery of the Studio Building in Tenth-st., a large picture, just finished, the subject of which is the taking of the forts below New-Orleans by the fleet under Admiral Farragut. The point of time chosen by the artist is when the Hartford—the flag-ship—having gone aground directly under the guns of Fort St. Phillip, has been set on fire by a burning raft pushed against her by the ram Manassas. She has opened fire on the Rebel fort and silenced her guns, but her own position is one of extreme danger, so that, both by her importance as the leader of the attack, and by the circumstances of her present position, she becomes the central point of interest in the composition. Behind her are dimly seen the Richmond, Pensacola, and Mississippi. On the opposite side of the picture the Brooklyn is seen attacking the Louisiana, that terrible ram of which in those days we heard so much from the croakers, and of which so little was heard after the fight once began.

Though there be nothing to that effect in the Fathers, we venture to imagine that there may be a Limbo for things as well as for persons; a place midway between heaven and hell, where the mediocrities, things neither good nor bad, may be stored as in an eternal lumber room. If there be such a region we think it most likely that this picture will go there at the final disposition, and it is not a cheerful reflection that there will be a great many American pictures to keep it company. It is true that the specific gravity of many of the later productions of our studios will carry them down lower, and we are happy to think that two or three will be assigned to a higher place; but the unpleasant fact remains for the majority, and for this among them, that they are neither fish nor flesh, and that it must always be equally impossible to praise them or to condemn them.

We are assured by the little explanatory leaflet distributed in the gallery to visitors, that, in this performance, "the public may now congratulate itself on the possession of one historical painting commemorative of the war." Yet, in standing before it, we were conscious of no movement of self-congratulation stirring in our own bosom. We have no doubt whatever that the positions of the several contending vessels are strictly correct, and we praise the artist for the pains he has taken to insure accuracy by asking the assistance of the gallant Admiral. We may remark in passing that we suspect he has made too much of the firing of the Hartford by the Rebel raft. The accounts of the fight written at the time do certainly say that she was on fire, but they do also say that the flames were soon extinguished. But, in the picture, the fire looks formidable.

We by no means think that Mr. De Haas has wasted his six months' labor on this work; it is, no doubt, a useful record. All we have to object to it is the notion that a great historical picture may be constructed at pleasure by bringing together a certain number of facts. There are two kinds of accuracy; one, circumstantial and material, the other, of the spirit, and this picture, however much it may have of the former, has hardly anything of the latter. We cannot, of course, do without the material facts, but it demands imagination to transform these facts into history, and of imagination this painting has no trace. In the technical work the artist shows no skill above the common achievement of the conventional school to which he belongs; neither the water nor the sky, the vessels, the smoke, nor the flame, is noticeably well done, and the whole scene which, in the hands of a master, would be one of terror, if not of sublimity, degenerates under the hand of Mr. De Haas into a tameness that almost kills common curiosity.

The figures of the great Orissa famine are at last becoming clear. The Government of Bengal, in a dispatch intended to explain its conduct and defend its inaction, admits that one-fifth of the population has perished, or about 681,000 persons, and according to the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of the province, estimates the deaths at more than a million. This is exclusive of the losses in the hill districts, in Ganjam, and in some districts of Bengal; but we will accept the official admission, and it is equivalent to this: the entire population of Wales has perished slowly of hunger, under a British Government, levying a revenue of £45,000,000 a year.

The Anglo-Saxon is a pill-taking animal. Both in Great Britain and in America the proportion of pills swallowed by the population enormously exceeds the pill consumption of any other known country in the world. Brandreth, the leviathan pill manufacturer of New-York, has on his own premises in this city four powerful steam-engines constantly engaged night and day in throwing off pills, and the establishments of our own Holloway and Morison are on a scarcely less gigantic scale. A notorious firm of quacks at the West-End of London sell pills at 11s. per box, and tin cases of bonbons at £1 11s. 6d. each—the cost price of their contents in each case being less than 6d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ITS LAND ANIMALS—FIFTH LECTURE BY PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ delivered the fifth lecture of his course before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 20th. His theme was the "Land Animals of South America." He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is not the place for a eulogy, and yet I cannot begin this lecture without saying a few words of that man to whom the City of New-York has rendered the last honors to-day—Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. He was one of those men whom all loved who knew him, but while he was dear to his friends, he was a man of whom his country can well be proud. He has organized in these United States, or created upon an elementary organization which had been laid out before him, a work which has made science, as represented and carried on in America, respected wherever science is cultivated. The Coast Survey of the United States is the most perfect coast survey that has been carried on anywhere, and this perfection is the work of Bache. Bache had the talent of bringing to his work the most advanced results of science and to apply them to practical purposes, and again to make his work contribute to the progress of science in a manner which has advanced geology in America far beyond which it is anywhere else. [Applause.] And then he had another merit. Bache has rendered science respectable in the councils of the nation, and hereafter science cannot be shut out from the service of the country and from the great undertakings which have a national character. This much I felt I should be allowed to say here, while discoursing upon scientific subjects in honor and memory of one who was so dear to me. [Applause.] The subject of this lecture is the terrestrial animals of South America. From what I stated in my last lecture, you have already perceived that between the fresh water and terrestrial animals there can hardly be a distinct line of demarkation. In the aquatic and terrestrial animals, whether marine or fluviatile, pass into one another so far as their structure is concerned. There is hardly a large group of the animal kingdom which has not marine, fresh water and terrestrial representatives, and the affinities between these inhabitants of different parts of our globe are sometimes very close. But there are relations among them which deserve especial attention, and that I may the better bring out these relations permit me to show you in what relative position the classes of vertebra stand to one another, that I may demonstrate how those ideas of a gradual transition from one type to another have entered the mind of man and been supported with arguments apparently unanswerable. The type of vertebra embraces at least four classes, and if classes are to be distinguished one from the other by the various modes according to which a given plan of structure is carried out, we may perhaps divide the vertebras into a still larger number of classes; but those which are now universally recognized will suffice for my purpose. The fishes are the lowest, and next come reptiles, above them birds, and the highest mammalia, at the head of which stands man. Now it is not our own conceit alone which justifies the position which man claims in the plan of creation. On every evidence which can be adduced from an examination of man's structure, of man's anatomy, of the power of his faculties, of the constitution of his brain, of the position of his body, he deserves that position. When we study his relation to the other living beings, and when we examine their order of succession in course of time from the earliest geological periods to the present day, it is unmistakable that from the beginning the coming of man is announced in the animal kingdom, and that his appearance was the close of a plan which was initiated when the first fishes were called into existence. So close is the relation between those successive types which have inhabited the surface of the globe from the earliest period to the present day. A few words concerning the differences of the structure will satisfy you, I hope, that such a position is the true position which we should assign to the different classes, and the true position which man has a right to claim in the plan of creation. In the first place, the class of fishes embraces only aquatic animals—animals in which the different regions of the body are hardly marked out. The head, the neck, the body, and the tail, flow as it were one into another in an unbroken continuous line. There is not that articulation of the whole figure which distinguishes regions one from another, and gives that harmonious preponderance to some parts over the other parts. For instance, in man, the head is above all the other parts, and in such a commanding position that it is plain to any one who compares man with the other beings living on this globe, that to him belongs the first place. The outline of his head, the position of his head, the prominence of the forehead, the size of the brain, the relations of the limbs to the trunk, the vertical attitude, which requires only one pair of limbs for locomotion, while the others become subservient tools for all the uses of the mind; all that shows that man stands uppermost in the animal creation; while in the other classes the limbs are entirely in the service of locomotion, and no longer at the service of the brain, and cannot perform the higher purposes of existence. When we come to the class of fishes, these very limbs are reduced to fins, that are so articulated that the different divisions are all uniform, and can hardly be moved one separately from the other. In fact the attitude of the fish in the element in which it lives, shows its low position. The fish moves horizontally, and the head is on a level with all the other parts of the body. [Drew the fish as an illustration.] You see in that position what is characteristic of the lowest type of vertebrates. There is no part which has such a preponderance over the others, as to command the whole organization, as is the case in the other vertebrates. How slight a change we need to make here in order to give to this animal an entirely different expression, you will readily see. In the first place, the caudal appendage may be made of this form [changing it], so as to be a simple elongation of the back-bone. We have here at once the characteristic form of the tail of all reptiles and all animals that have a caudal appendage. In the same manner we may extinguish these flippers, which are only folds of the skin destined to give a greater surface to aid their motion, and we may give a different outline to the neck and assign to the head a preponderance over the rest of the body; and if, in addition to that, we raise it slightly, you see at once that its whole relation is changed, and then we have the first aspiration in the animal kingdom to a higher development. Then we may substitute for those fins the limbs into which they are transformed; and thus we gradually pass through the different transformations by which we are introduced into another class, having instead of a vertebrate provided with fins a vertebrate provided with legs—a reptile. And if the gills, which are the sole respiratory organs of fishes, are suppressed, in the progress of growth, and lungs are unfolded, then we are in a series one step higher; we have reached the class of reptiles. But in the reptiles we have still, cold blood, and a simple circulation, as we noticed among the fishes. One step further will be gained if the circulation be complicated, and the means of respiration be more extensive; because in consequence of the greater intensity of breathing the blood grows warmer. Another change is that the distinction between the head and body may be better marked. From the lowest class of the vertebrates, the body of which moves horizontally in their natural element, which is water, the respiratory organs of which are gills, we ascend to the class of reptiles in which the respiratory organs are aerial—sacs receiving immediately atmospheric air, and forming the lowest kind of lungs. The fins which were first on the side of the body near the head, and about midway back between the tail and the head, become feet with distinct fingers, and the body may in a measure be raised above the ground. It may leave the water, or may continue to move in the water, these organs serving as fins still even though they have the form of fingers, the fingers being webbed, and so on. Another a step beyond that, we rise to the class of birds. Here the circulation of the blood is double—that is, a part of the blood arising from the heart goes immediately to the body and ramifies in all its parts, while another part goes to the respiratory organs and is brought in contact with atmospheric air, so that there is an extensive rejuvenation of the blood in that contact which stimulates it for its functions; and in consequence of that activity of the circulation and of the intensity of the breathing, the temperature of the body is raised above that of the surrounding medium, and maintained in an independent relation from that of the surrounding medium. The lower animals—reptiles and fishes—are called cold-blooded animals. Not that the temperature is necessarily much colder than that of the warm-blooded animals, but it changes with the temperature of the surrounding medium. The turtle, in mid-Summer, when exposed to the sun, will have its own temperature raised to 85, and even more; and when the temperature sinks, its own temperature—that of its blood—will fall to 40, to 32 even; and if it sinks below, then it dies. But this animal is not, by its organization, capable of maintaining its temperature at a fixed standard, while this is the character of the warm-blooded animals. You see here a higher grade of organization—a higher standard of the same function; and that becomes characteristic of the birds. But birds have many features in common with reptiles. They lay eggs, and in these eggs the young are developed without close connection with the parent, and in many other respects the resemblance in the structure of birds and reptiles is so close that at some stages of their growth it is hardly possible to distinguish one from the other; while, as they grow, the differences are brought out more forcibly. But what constitutes the most prominent external difference between the reptiles and birds is the difference between the four extremities. The anterior pair in all birds is developed into wings—that is, an organization for aerial locomotion, and the posterior limbs developed into a pair of legs for terrestrial locomotion; while in the reptiles there is never this disparity between the anterior and posterior limbs. And then the body is uniformly covered with feathers. Recently an animal has been found in the Jurassic beds of Solenhofen, the organization of which is half reptilian, or half bird—reptilian in as much as in the skeleton there are striking resemblances to the solid frame of reptiles—unmistakably bird-like in the nature of the coverings which were feathers. Of such intermediate types many are known in the lower vertebrates. Here are a number of fossils found in the middle geological ages, the characteristics of which are intermediate, as it were, between reptiles and fishes. Of those I shall say a few words in my next lecture when I speak of the relation of man to the whole animal kingdom. Now the highest of all the classes is that of the mammalia. We generally call them quadrupeds, because most of them have four legs—two pairs of limbs having a uniform type of characteristics. But among them there are some which have fins as organs of locomotion. There are a few which have only one pair—there are others which have one pair of legs and one pair of arms, such as men. There are others which have four arms, such as the monkey—so that the denomination of "quadrupeds" is rather incorrect, and modern naturalists generally call that class by the name of mammalia—all representatives of that class having this remarkable structural feature, that they are warm-blooded, they have double circulation, and they bring forth living young, which are nursed by milk in their infancy—and hence the name of the class. And that class is, from a structural point of view, unquestionably the highest; and in that class man stands above the others. And now, if we look at the relations in which these classes stand to the surrounding elements, it is remarkable that all the representatives of the lowest class, without exception, are aquatic. There is no fish which by nature inhabits permanently the land, and which can live for an indefinite length of time in the air, or without being surrounded by water; and those which can sustain life for some time out of the water, nevertheless require to return to their natural element at comparatively short intervals. The class of reptiles which is next in order embraces about as many aquatic types as there are terrestrial ones, and a great many of those which are terrestrial inhabit, in preference, low, moist, marshy regions, and live partially on land and partially in water, and have, on that account, sometimes been called amphibious animals—the name of "reptiles" applying to them in consequence of the imperfection of their limbs, which are not sufficiently strong, sufficiently energetic, to raise them altogether above the ground. There is that striking difference between the cold-blooded quadrupeds, such as the lizards, the turtles, and the like, and the warm-blooded quadrupeds, such as our domesticated animals, such as the beasts of the forests, that the latter have limbs of considerable strength, capable of raising the body from the ground and carrying it above the ground on their four limbs; while reptiles, even when they have largely-developed limbs, use them more to direct their course and drag the body along than to raise it above the level of the soil. Among these reptiles there is one group which is more aquatic than the other. It is that group which lays its eggs in the water, the young of which are hatched in the water, and undergo extensive changes before they assume the characteristics of the adults. This is the case with all the frogs and toads and allied animals, and the newt, salamander, and the like, belong to that class. They have no scales, and in that they differ from the terrestrial lizards, which have, in common with snakes and turtles, both a covering of scales, and lay eggs in which the young is developed without exhibiting those extensive changes which occur in the transformations of the frogs and toads. When the egg of the toad or frog is hatched, the young which is born from it does not in any way resemble the adult, but it is what we call a tadpole—it is an animal which is more like a fish than like a frog or toad—it has a comparatively long tail—it has no limbs at all—it has at first a pair, or several pairs, of gills on the two sides of the head; and then, in the course of time, it develops rudimental legs—these gills are reduced—the tail is reduced, and in the end the young animal assumes the form of the parent, having lost its external gills, having assumed legs, and these growing into the proportions which they have in the parent, and the tail disappearing in the same way—not by dropping off, but by being resolved. Now, all reptiles which have undergone these transformations, or these metamorphoses, are of the lowest order, while those which have scales, the young of which is developed in the egg without undergoing very extensive changes, stand higher, and resemble in many respects the birds more than the other reptiles. But among them we have fewer that are aquatic. For instance, among the serpents there are only comparatively a few species which inhabit the waters. Most of them are terrestrial. Among the lizards there are very few which inhabit the waters; most of them are terrestrial, and among the turtles we have as many that inhabit the sea or fresh waters as those that inhabit the land. So that there is a certain gradation among animals, a certain higher and higher standing, in proportion as by their nature they are confined more to the water or marshes, or to the dry land, or rise into the interior of continents. All the animals of high standing, in their respective classes, inhabit extensive continents and the interior of the land. No large island nourishes any great terrestrial animal. It is only on islands of considerable dimensions that we find terrestrial animals of a superior order. On the smaller islands of the Pacific, when they were first visited by the white race, only bats were found, and some kinds of mice, but none of the larger animals. Not even deer, not even herbivorous animals, and none of the carnivorous kind—none of the animals of prey which stand so high in the scale of mammalia, and monkeys are only found on the larger continents. Australia, which is the smallest of the continents, has not a single monkey; it is only in Africa, in Asia, and in America that these highest of all mammalia are to be found, and in those continents only within the warm region, and nowhere in the temperate or cold zone. And what is true of the reptiles and mammalia, is equally true of the birds. The lowest birds are the aquatic birds, the web-footed birds—and we find them everywhere, in and on the rivers, but hardly any of them inland. The wood duck is, perhaps, the only one of the family the habits of which are in a measure terrestrial. Then we have next in position those birds of which the marshes are the proverbial home, and all those wading birds occupying already, by their constitution, a higher position than the aquatic. Then we have those terrestrial birds which come nearest the web-footed, but which run over the ground but do not perch on trees, and are not good at flying; the gallinaceous bird belongs to them, the ostrich also. When we come to the perching birds, the birds that fly with ease, we have again to make a difference. Those which climb along the stem of trees, and are indifferent perching birds, and also indifferent flyers, stand ing below those in which the foot is so constituted as to facilitate their position on a limb or a branch of a tree. Finally, those which soar in the air with ease, rise highest in the atmosphere, and which are freest in their motion, are the birds of prey, to which naturalists assign, without hesitation, the highest position in their class. So it is unmistakable that there is a certain relation between the standing of an animal and the element in which he lives, and it seems natural to infer that these elements may have something to do with this peculiar constitution, and that the animals may have assumed their character in consequence of those influences. At all events this relation, to which I have just alluded, is one of the considerations which are introduced when it is attempted to show that animals are modified by the influences under which they live. [The speaker here paused a moment.] I have so much to say that I try to find that which will interest you most in my exposition, and therefore I am perhaps more deliberate than I should be if I was not under that pressure. [Applause.] Now, the animals of Brazil which inhabit the main land are low in character as a whole. They do not stand so high as those of other continents. It is a remark which has already been made by Leconte and which is justified more and more by the closer and fuller acquaintance with the animals of that continent. Whether we take the bulk of the reptiles of South America, or the bulk of the birds and the bulk of the mammalia, whether we compare the one family with the other, through each of these classes, in different continents, we find that there is a stamp of inferiority, unmistakable on the side of the South American animals. Let us go through these in every point of view. The highest type of reptiles is, unquestionably, that of the crocodile. Now the crocodiles of South America are small in comparison with those of Africa or the Ganges, and in their structure they have a character of inferiority even. What the peculiar characteristic of the crocodile is, that their jaws are provided with powerful teeth which interlock with one another, so that when the mouth shuts, the two jaws are brought very close together, and this is the highest possible relation between the two jaws. Now the crocodiles of the Old World, of Africa and Asia, have this peculiar form of dentition; the crocodiles of South America, on the contrary, have all the teeth of the lower jaw so fitting on the upper jaw that when the two jaws are brought together, all the teeth of the upper jaw pass by the teeth of the lower jaw, and the teeth of the lower jaw fit on the inside of the teeth of the upper jaw, so that there is much less power and much less intimate relations between the jaws in that respect. And if we find the relation of the limbs, you find again the character of inferiority. In proportion as the fingers are free one from the other, the limb is more free. Look at the toad for instance, in which the fingers are entirely free when full grown; when young they have web feet, and in proportion as they grow these webs vanish, and the fingers become free. All the embryo crocodiles are web-footed, even those of the Old World are web-footed in the beginning, but as they grow larger this web disappears, and the fingers become free. The South American crocodiles retain the web through life, and in some of them it is often disproportionately large in comparison with the size of their fingers; so that, taking the highest among them to compare with the highest of other parts of the world, you see at once that the character of inferiority is on the side of America. And in the other families of reptiles, you observe the same. For instance, in the preponderance of poisonous snakes. The poisonous snakes are, by their structure, inferior to those that are harmless, and the number and proportion of this poisonous species is greater in South America than any other part of the world. One of the terrestrial snakes acquires very remarkable dimensions—it is the boa-constrictor—the largest of all reptiles of that family. The dimensions of it—of the largest specimens—extend to 15 and 18 feet and more. Specimens of 20 feet have been found, but not in our day, when these animals have been hunted down to so great an extent that there are rarely specimens of that dimension to be found. Further let me say, as I touch upon this subject, that, though common, the poisonous snakes haunt such black recesses so seldom frequented by men that they do not offer any more danger to travel than the rattlesnakes with us or the other poisonous snakes which we have in various parts of the country. An accident derived from these animals is as rare there as it is with us, and, undoubtedly, at no time will the frequence of these animals be an impediment to the extension of the settlement. Among the aquatic reptiles we have a family which is very numerous in Brazil, and deserves especial notice—the frogs, and especially the tree-toads, of which there is such a variety that the forests are vocal with their noise. They imitate the voice of other animals to the extent of frequently producing a strange delusion. Some of them are barking like dogs, others are crying like children, and frequently your attention and sympathies may be attracted by a voice which would distress you, could you not satisfy yourself that it came from a cluster of frogs, and not from an infant in trouble. [Laughter and applause.] The family of turtles has very numerous and some very interesting representatives in South America, and in the fresh waters some of its largest. The largest turtles known are those of the sea, and the green turtle is one of the large kind, the leather turtle the very largest, but there are fresh water turtles on the Amazon which grow to a dimension of three feet, in length from three to four feet, and they are among the most delicious articles of food in the country, and in such quantity do they exist that they constitute one of the resources of the population, furnishing them not only with meat, but also with another article very important as an object of diet. They manufacture butter from their eggs, and the number of eggs which are gathered for that purpose is incredible. These fresh water turtles, when rivers begin to lower, gather in the main streams, and may be seen in the eddies of the Amazon, in the bayous on the Amazon, in thousands and thousands clustered together awaiting the opportunity to go on the land when the water has subsided to its minimum. Then they emerge from the water, go on land, and at a few hundred yards from the water line burrow their holes and deposit their eggs, covering them with sand, and then return to the water, having so effaced the marks they have made while laying that to an unaccustomed eye it would be impossible to detect the position of the eggs; but the Indians are so skilled in their pursuit of these eggs that merely walking over the sand, by the resistance of the sand, or perhaps a feeling of hollowness underneath, they immediately detect the position of the eggs, which are raised by uncovering four, five, or six inches of the sand. In this way they lay bare the eggs, which they gather by millions. Placing them in tanks, they break them, and in that way collect the fatty substance which the yolk contains, and from which they prepare a kind of butter, which is the principal article of that kind used throughout the valley of the Amazon. [Applause.] It is unpardonable the millions of these animals which are destroyed annually, thus lessening the supply of meat in that whole region, and the animal is really the most valuable, as an article of food, of any in the whole valley. Beside these fresh water fishes, of which there is a considerable variety, there are a few terrestrial turtles, some of which grow to the dimensions of our logger-head turtle. From this class of reptiles, I call your attention to that of birds. I would say, that of aquatic birds we find chiefly small kinds of geese and ducks, and of these one which is very familiar to you of the domesticated animals among us—the musk-duck is a species quite common in the valley of the Amazon. Beside that, a number of a small kind of geese, remarkable for their elegant form and the rapidity of their movement. When ascending the river, you see them in small flocks, running along the shores, evidently more active than any bird of that family which we see about us in domesticity. Then the wading birds constitute a prominent feature of the aquatic birds of the valley. There are very large flocks of gulls all along the great rivers, and cormorants are not rare. Swans, on the contrary, are very rarely seen. Of wading birds the number is legion. They constitute one of the prominent features of all those extensive swamps in the Valley of the Amazon, and nothing is more beautiful than those immense flocks of red ibises and of grey herons alighted on the shores of the small lakes, feeding upon [illegible] and running upon the surface of the water, which is sometimes so densely covered with vegetation.

that the Gulfs form a lake upon which three wider lakes may rest, and nothing is more beautiful, perhaps, than the view of the Gulf of Mexico from the shore, when the tide is at its lowest. Its immense leaves spread out on the leaves of our waterfallies upon our ponds, and the sunlight falls upon them, and we can see with ease that when they are distinct, and that they have, they literally shatter the light and spread the light out in a thousand directions, and the sunlight spread which was so colored with white leaves mixed with red stems, that when we come to the river we found the water so clear that we could see the fishes swimming and walking over them; and when the tide rose it was not only impossible to see the sky lines through the dense foliage, but it was impossible to see the water at all. The water then assumed a liquid blue, and the sunlight had a lightly interwoven between our eyelashes and our eyes, and we could see the fishes swimming in and out between the leaves of the water-lilies, and they were without little dry land. This fauna is characteristic of the Gulf of Mexico, and it is a fauna which is very important, and it is a fauna which is largely represented in those where there are extensive tracts of dry land. They have a fauna which is very important, and it is a fauna which is very important. They have a fauna which is very important, and they have the same. They have a fauna which is very important, and they have the same. They have a fauna which is very important, and they have the same

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 50 per line.
Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Additions can be made to Clubs, at any time, at same price as the original club.

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by Express must prepay the express charges.

Persons sending for back numbers of THE TRIBUNE are informed that if the papers are not sent it is because we have none on hand.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers and Seedsmen find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE especially valuable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.

Our readers will find the advertising columns of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE exceedingly interesting, representing as they do, nearly all the branches of business.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE'S circulation is steadily increasing and is greater than that of any other newspaper.

Notwithstanding its large size, the pressure of news is so great that we are compelled to allow but a small space for Advertisements. This is a manifest advantage to all whose notices appear in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as they are conspicuous and mostly read with as much interest as the news.

That it is the most economical medium for advertising is well known, and conclusively proved by those whose advertisments frequently or continuously appear in its columns.

Circulating as it does among the thrifty, industrious body of the people, the Farmers, the Mechanics, the Merchants, the Manufacturers throughout the county, it is eagerly read by their wives, sons and daughters, so that it is reasonable to suppose each advertisement in it is read every week by at least half a million of the most intelligent portion of the community.

The great advantage that must accrue to any one who takes this method of making known his wants, his merchandise or manufactures, it is very easy to understand but can hardly be overestimated.

Every person having a farm for sale should advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as short as possible stating the advantages offered. Farmers wishing to purchase farms can always find chances by inserting a short advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For terms of advertising see eighth page.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The XXXIXth Congress has passed into history. Its career has been one of the most eventful of any in our annals. It has had large duties and responsibilities, and on the whole has discharged them nobly. Its debates have been marked by great diversity of sentiment, by every shade of opinion, on the great public topics upon which it has been compelled to review and decide. But when the talk has been ended, the action has been remarkably harmonious and decisive. It has been a wonder often to see how so many divergent streams of thought and opinion could be found at length converging together, and finally flowing in the same channel. That the many have been so generally able to become one on questions and measures of the most difficult and grave character, is a credit to representative government, and a testimony of great weight to the considerate judgment of the American people. The gravest and highest problems of government, involving not only policy but principles, have been treated, and at least temporarily solved, with an unanimity unparalleled in our legislation. No Congress ever had more difficult work to perform, and none ever dispatched it with more fidelity and resolution. It took up the affairs of the nation just as a great war was closing. Its first duty was to pay and discharge an army of a million of men. This grateful duty performed, its attention was turned to the accomplishment of another and yet more difficult task. This was to protect loyalty in the Rebel States, to prevent the freedmen from being reduced to serfdom, to undo what the President had done during the nine dreary months which intervened between the adjournment of the XXXVIIIth Congress and the meeting of the XXXIXth. It found a policy of reconstruction in force, which it had not been consulted in, and could not sanction; it found every Rebel State controlled by rebels, loyalty powerless, and the freedmen subjected to laws expressly framed to keep them in practical Slavery. On the first day of the first session Rebel Representatives attempted to take part in its legislation, and at the doors of the Capitol, for weeks afterward, pardoned Rebels, encouraged by the Executive, demanded admission as a right. Its first act was to keep these gentlemen out; its second, to frame a system for the protection of the freedmen and loyal men. It greatly enlarged the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and made the Civil Rights bill a law. What the country owes to these great measures it is impossible to estimate; but independently of the protection they afforded, they gave to Congress practical control of the Rebel States, otherwise removed from its jurisdiction by the State Governments organized by order of the President. If in this session an ineffectual attempt was made to establish a basis of reconstruction by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, we need not now regret the rejection of that measure by the Rebel States, or its comparative failure in the North. Sheltered by the Executive, backed by his power, and patronage, and sympathy, the South chose to decline with contempt the too generous offer of Congress. A new duty was thrown upon it. Congress rose with the occasion. Instead of resting on its rejected proposition, it proposed to deal yet more efficiently and thoroughly with the remains of the great Rebellion. In its first session it proceeded upon grounds of expediency. It rose in the second to the assertion of a great principle. The Capital of the Nation was redeemed by the law which extended to all citizens the right of suffrage, without respect to color, and in the Territories all laws which proscribed citizens on account of race or color were repealed. Dealing justly with loyal territory under its control, it had doubly moral right to enforce justice upon States which had forfeited their rights by Rebellion. In the Reconstruction act which Congress triumphantly made a law before it ceased to be, it declared Universal Suffrage the principle upon which the Union shall be reorganized. It offers this to the Rebel States as the condition upon which representation may be won, and the crimes of treason and rebellion forgiven. This is its great and crowning work after two years of agitation, discussion, and deliberation. Time will disclose the results of its last and most important measure. The body expires tendering it with the most thorough approval, and the most resolute expectation that its successors will abate no jot of its demands.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The XLth Congress organized on Monday immediately on the expiration of its predecessor. In the Senate twenty-seven States were represented, making the total number of Senators 54. Of these, 41 may be expected to act on all, or most, of the important questions of Reconstruction, in conformity with the principles of the Republican party. Senator Van Winkle of West Virginia, who in the First Session of the XXXIXth Congress frequently vacillated, voting sometimes with, sometimes against, the Republican party, helped last Saturday to carry both the Reconstruction and the Tenure of Office bills over the President's veto. If he adheres to the Republican party, it counts 42 members, a three-fourths majority. Senators Dixon, Norton, Patterson, and Doolittle remained to the end of the XXXIXth Congress the steadfast opponents of the Reconstruction policy of the Republican party, and must, therefore, be expected to vote the same way on the important measures which will soon occupy the attention of the XLth Congress. As the vote on the Reconstruction bill showed, we may sooner expect one of the Democratic Senators to cast by accident a right vote than these apostate sons of the Republican party. Democracy has only seven representatives, to whom soon one will be added from Maryland. Reënforced by the four ex-Republicans, the Democrats will generally control a dozen votes.

In view of the impeachment of the President, the office of President of the Senate is of special importance. It has been filled by the election of Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, a tried leader of the Radical wing of the Republican party, and as such enjoying the confidence of the party to a higher degree than his predecessor, Lafayette S. Foster, who was regarded as a very conservative Republican. Comparing the old and the new Congress, we lose one Senator in Maryland, but we gain, beside the two Senators from the new State of Nebraska, one in California, one in Oregon and one in Pennsylvania, being a clear gain of four. The harmony of the Republican party will be greater than in the preceding Congress. Of the new Republican Senators, Morton, Cameron, Drake, Conkling, and Morrill will in particular bring a large share of executive and legislative experience and ability into their new offices, and take their rank among the prominent men of their party.

The House has reëlected Schuyler Colfax Speaker, and Edward McPherson Clerk. Both Speaker and Clerk have gained the esteem of their friends as well as political opponents to an almost unparalleled degree. Both are uncompromising representatives of the Republican party. As six States have not yet held their elections, the total number of States represented at present is only 21, and the total number of representatives is 163 (not including the vacancy which has been caused by the election of Roscoe Conkling as the Senator from New-York). The number of Republicans is 128, and as all of them have been elected as avowed opponents of the policy of the President, we presume they will vote on most or all important questions as a unit. The Democrats number 34, including Noell (Mo.) and Phelps (Md.), who were elected on the Democratic ticket. By allowing them also Thomas E. Stewart of this city, their number increases to 35, or less than one-fourth of the House. The States which still have to elect members of Congress are likely to send delegations of the following complexion:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
California	3	0	New-Hampshire	3	0
Connecticut	4	0	Rhode Island	2	0
Kentucky	1	8	Tennessee	4	4

—or, in all, 17 Republicans and 12 Democrats, increasing the total number of Republicans to 145, and that of the Democrats to 47, still leaving to the Republicans a two-thirds majority. Comparing the XXXIXth with the XLth Congress, our gains and losses are as follows:

	Gain.	Loss.		Gain.	Loss.
Indiana	0	1	New-York	1	0
Maryland	0	1	Ohio	0	1
New-Jersey	1	0	Pennsylvania	2	0
Nebraska	1	0			

—showing a gain of five, against a loss of three, or a net gain of two.

Thad. Stevens will take the same rank in the new Congress that he did in the old, and with him all the prominent Republican members of the XXXIXth Congress have been reëlected. Intellectually, the Republican party will gain in strength by the addition of such new members as Gens. Butler and Logan, and Mr. Covode. The election, on the other hand, of men like Fernando Wood and John Morrissey is likely to add to the disorganization of the Democratic party. There is none among either the old or new members of that party who will generally be accepted as a leader.

The prospects of the XLth Congress are in every respect brighter than those of the XXXIXth; and if we take into consideration that the passage of the Reconstruction bill must secure a large addition to the Republican party from the as yet unreconstructed States, while few or no additions will be made from them to the Democratic party, we look forward to a bright chapter in the history of American Congresses, and, in particular, to the successful execution of a sound policy of Reconstruction.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.

The President and Congress are gravely at variance, on a question not of principle, but of fact. Is the actual condition of the States lately in arms against the Union one of Peace or of War? Every thing hinges on the answer to this question. If those who were lately Rebels are now loyal, peaceful citizens of the United States—if they have truly, heartily, unreservedly accepted the situation—if they treat their loyal neighbors and the loyal strangers who go among them with courtesy and kindness—if the courts which they have established and restored since April, 1865, stand ready to punish, and actually *do* punish, outrages and crimes whereof consistent Unionists are victims, and which have their impulse in the malignity and chagrin of discomfited treason—then is President Johnson's Veto of the Reconstruction bill a wholesome and necessary exercise of a constitutional prerogative wisely conferred on him by the Constitution.

But if the existing condition is utterly different from this—if the spirit of Rebellion, "beaten, not conquered," fairly driven from the field of open, manly warfare, still lurks in byways and cowers in thickets, or shrouds itself in the darkness of midnight, seeking a cruel, cowardly revenge on those it has found itself unable longer to meet in open warfare, then this Veto is at once a blunder and a crime. And, of all men living, the late Military Governor of Tennessee—the appointer, since Lee and Johnston's surrender, of Military Governors, with dictatorial powers, over nine States wherein no Rebel flag still floated, no Rebel in arms still offered resistance to the National authority—should have been the last to interpose objections and cavils to such vigorous, persistent exercise of such authority as may be necessary to repress assassination incited by disloyalty and restore the South to order and peace.

What, then, are the essential facts?

We cite first, as witnesses on the side of Congress, Mr. Johnson's own agents in upholding loyalty and order at the South—Gens. Thomas, Sickles, and Sheridan. These are no fanatics—they are cool and able soldiers—they were not even Abolitionists till the Rebellion left them no choice but between Emancipation and Disunion. Their testimony is before the country; it is specific and lucid; and they are unanimous in representing the dominant feeling of the ex-Rebels at the South as still disloyal and inimical to those who stood by the Union while they were fighting to subvert it.

We cite next the butchery at Memphis. A full year ago, some scores of peaceable, harmless Unionists were murdered or wounded there—some of them burned to death in their own homes—by Rebels and sympathisers with the Rebellion. The pretext for this butchery was their color; its notorious impulse was their loyalty. They were slaughtered as some hundreds of their race had previously been at Fort Pillow (not far distant), and for the same reason. Yet, up to this hour, not one of their murderers has even been indicted.

We cite next the kindred massacre at New-Orleans, where Whites as well as Blacks were unresistingly sacrificed to Rebel hate and vengeance, and where none of their murderers has been tried for his crime to this hour.

We cite the concerted midnight assassination by Rebels of three Union soldiers at Sister's Ferry, South Carolina. The murderers were identified, arrested, and convicted before a Military Court; but, having been liberated by a Federal judge on habeas corpus, went straight to their homes in the neighborhood where the murders were committed, and were there received by their Rebel neighbors as victorious patriots, not branded assassins. And no local authority has ever attempted to bring them to justice.

We cite the fact that, whereas Black felons are easily arrested, convicted, and punished throughout the South, no single Rebel White has, since the hour of Lee's surrender, been duly punished by the local authorities for the murder of a Black. The number of Blacks who have been killed by Whites in those States during the last twenty months cannot have fallen below five thousand; yet *not one* White has been punished therefor in what Mr. Johnson characterizes as the ten States wherein "the "laws are in undisturbed and harmonious opera-"tion; the Courts are open, and in the full "exercise of their proper authority; life, lib-"erty, and property are secured by State laws "and Federal laws." Such being, and long having been, the state of facts, according to Mr. Johnson's conception, and the butchery of Horton, Dostie, Henderson, &c., at New-Orleans, having been specially justified by him, it is plain that we cannot expect better results from such rule, such "peace," in the future, than in the recent past. If the States wherein Union soldiers and negroes are now murdered with impunity are loyal and entitled to like self-government and power in the Union with New-York and Ohio, then it is plain that a dozen wholesale butcheries per annum like those of Memphis and New-Orleans cannot divest them of such rights. To concede to them the character he claims for them is to admit that our murdered brethren invoked and deserved their fate.

On this grave issue, the Loyal Millions are at irreconcilable issue with Mr. Johnson. The question was fully argued before them, by himself and others, in our late elections; and the verdict was direct and overwhelming. They know that it is their right to have ample protection for loyal men at the South. They confidently believe they have power to enforce that right—they know that, at all events, it is their duty to *try*. If Mr. Johnson, or any one else, fancies they can be wearied or bullied out of this determination, he will find himself sorely mistaken.

On a fundamental issue, Mr. Johnson is sadly confused as well as flagrantly wrong. He speaks of "the doomed parties" under this act as "nine millions;" which is about the total population of the ten States in question. But of these "nine millions" over Three Millions are Blacks—every one of them an enthusiastic supporter of the policy of Congress, and an implacable adversary of the President's. Then there is a large class of loyal Whites—certainly not less than one million—who complain only that the act is not so stringent as it should be. None of these Four Millions and over account themselves "doomed par-"ties," or the operation of the act an "ignominious punishment"—none of them feel that it "degrades" or even "disfranchises" them. On the contrary, the great mass of them are *en*franchised by the act so roundly stigmatized and railed at by the President—know that they would remain forever *dis*franchised but for the interposition of Congress. And, though Mr. Johnson asserts that "The negroes "have not asked for the privilege of voting; "the vast majority of them have no idea what "it means;" he has only to be a candidate for reëlection to convince him that they both want and know how to vote, and that the characters of Moses and Pharaoh are discriminated and contrasted in the minds even of the dullest among them.

The diversity of conviction evinced by the Veto Message is so broad and clear that there is no excuse for sophistry or pettifogging; and the President's allusion to past insurrections in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, &c., as parallels to the great Southern Rebellion, insults the understanding of his readers. In each of these cases, the State wherein the insurrection arose was firmly attached to the Union, and the rebellion defied her authority exclusively or in conjunction with that of the Nation. A conspiracy of ten or twelve States, through their organized governments, to divide and subvert the Union, is as different from this as chalk from cheese, and demands totally diverse treatment. And the fact that confederacy and insurrection are alike legally invalid, proves nothing beyond itself—at all events, proves nothing to the President's purpose.

But we cannot make room further to expose the errors embodied in this most unfortunate Veto. Its obvious tendency to keep the Southern States unreconstructed and unrepresented is in every view deplorable. Had the President, one year ago, approved the Civil Rights bill and advised those States to accept and ratify the Constitutional Amendment, they might all have been back in their proper places ere this, and on comparatively easy terms. They chose to listen to and trust in the President—with what result, we all see. Is it possible that they will now be misled into repeating a blunder so damaging to themselves and so injurious to the whole country?

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, on the 1st of April, will hold an election of more than usual importance, for she has not only to choose a Governor and other State officers, but four Representatives in the XLth Congress. The nominations are completed, the Republicans presenting Gen. Joseph R. Hawley for reëlection as Governor, Oliver H. Perry for Lieutenant-Governor, William T. Elmer for Secretary of State, Henry G. Taintor for Treasurer, and Leman W. Cutler for Controller. For Congress, Henry C. Deming is renominated in the First District, and Cyrus Northrop in the Second, H. H. Starkweather in the Third, Phineas T. Barnum in the Fourth, are proposed as successors to Messrs. Warner, Brandagee, and Hubbard, the present representatives. The Democratic ticket presents James E. English for Governor; for Lieutenant-Governor, Ephraim H. Hyde; for Secretary, Leverett E. Pease; for Treasurer, Edward S. Moseely; for Controller, Jesse Olney, and for Congress, Richard D. Hubbard, Julius Hotchkiss, Earl Martin, and Wm. H. Barnum. These names, to those who have watched the State since the beginning of the war, are known to represent principles the most opposite, and indicate that the campaign will be one of extraordinary vigor.

There is no doubt of the result if the Republican party works to the utmost of its power. Nothing but the hardest kind of work can insure victory, for in Connecticut the vote is so close that the change of a few hundred ballots may be sufficient to defeat the State ticket. The majority fluctuates; Lincoln, in 1864 had 2,406, Buckingham, in 1865, 11,035, Hawley, last year—when Andrew Johnson's uncertain principles were used to tremendous advantage by the Democrats—had but 541. These variations make Republicans in other States watch the Connecticut elections with unusual interest. For ourselves, we are convinced that there is a strong and increasing Republican majority in the State, and that it can only be defeated by its own over-confidence, or the trickery of its opponents. There is the danger. Connecticut is one of the two or three States the Democrats have any hope of regaining; it is their chosen battle-ground, and this year they are concentrating all their forces to win.

The Democrats are fighting under a false flag. We want the Republicans of Connecticut to make it known in every nook and corner of the State that the only issues in this canvass are such as grow out of the war—the old issue between the Copperheads and the Union men. James E. English was last year defeated by a gallant Union soldier in just such a contest, and James E. English is again opposed to Gen. Hawley for the sole purpose of vindicating the disgraceful record of the Democratic party from the day Sumter fired on the Union flag to the day when Lee surrendered to Grant. Mr. English and his party were at home opposing the Government when Gen. Hawley was in the field fighting against Rebels, and the election of the Democratic ticket now will mean that English was right and Hawley wrong—will mean an indorsement of Democratic opposition to the war. The men who vote against Gen. Hawley vote against the principles of Mr. Lincoln's administration; vote not to go forward one single day, but backward six years; vote against the deliberate judgment of the whole country; vote against the interests of their own State, and vote for the restoration to power of a party which in 1864 declared the war a failure, and avowed its readiness to surrender to the Rebellion. Then Thomas H. Seymour and Toucey were the standard bearers. To-day they are kept in the background, but are just as much the real leaders as ever. We reiterate this because the truth must be kept before the people, and because the Democrats are doing their best to substitute for the real issue an imaginary Labor question.

The attempt of the Democrats to bully and coax the Workingmen's Convention, which recently met at New-Haven, to nominate Mr. English as the Workingmen's candidate, was a dead failure, though it was carried so far that the Convention was nearly broken up in disorder. We have only to say that any workingman who reads, writes, and thinks, and yet believes that the Republican party is his enemy, or anything but the champion of his rights, must read, write, and think in a very extraordinary way. We do not suppose the Republicans of Connecticut will permit the Democrats to conduct the canvass upon this basis of fraud. To place the Republican party on the defensive, in regard to the rights of Labor, would be like arguing that the sun shines. We want the falsehood fairly met (for Truth is the stronger for every lie it crushes), but let no Republican journal or speaker be duped. Push on against the Democratic lines, and strike them where they are weakest. Our opponents know they cannot stand before the people upon the real issue; we must take care that they do not fight this battle in a stolen uniform, which would be disgraced by their wearing. The Republicans have a noble ticket; Gen. Hawley's administration has been honorable to himself and to the State, and our candidates for Congress are gentlemen worthy of the fullest confidence; they have the advantage of men and principles, and to succeed they have only to leave tricks and falsehoods to their opponents, and honestly go to work in the good old straightforward way. We print to-day the speeches of Gen. Logan and Gov. Hawley, made at the great meeting at Bridgeport last Wednesday, and are glad to see that both gentlemen placed the real question plainly before the people. These were the first guns of the campaign, and they ring out grandly. The artillery is irresistible, and for Victory Connecticut only needs that every man should do his duty.

The bill raising the tariff on Wool, which passed the Senate on Saturday, was adopted by the House last session, signed by the President on Monday. It divides the subject into three classes—clothing wools, common wools, and carpet wools. The duty on the first class, upon wools valued at 32 cents per pound, is 10 cents per pound, and 11 per cent ad valorem; when valued above 32 cents, 12 cents specific, and 10 per cent ad valorem duty. The same rates are fixed for wools of the second class, and on those of the third, 3 cents per pound on wools valued at 12 cents, and on those exceeding 12 cents, 6 cents per pound. It is provided that washed wools shall pay double duty. On woolen cloths, shawls, etc., 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem are levied; on blankets, flannels, etc., from 20 to 40 cents per pound, according to the grade; on bunting, 20 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent ad valorem; on dress goods, 6 cents per yard, and 35 per cent ad valorem; on clothing ready made, 50 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem; 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem are imposed on webbings, belting, etc. The duties on carpets are 50 per cent ad valorem on Aubusson, on Brussels 44 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent ad valorem, and on other kinds in proportion.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Granite State holds her Annual Election on Tuesday next, when she will choose three Representatives in Congress (by districts), with a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives. The contest is spirited, and the vote likely to be pretty full. The State has recently voted as follows:

		Republican.		Democratic.	
1863	Gov.	Gilmore	29,035	Eastman	32,833
		Harriman	4,372		
1864	Pres't.	Lincoln	36,595	McClellan	33,034
1865	Gov.	Smyth	34,145	Harrington	28,017
1866	Gov.	Smyth	35,137	Sinclair	30,481

Gen. Harriman, who was the candidate of the War Democrats in 1863, is now the candidate of the united opponents of Copperhead Democracy. He is a gallant soldier, who went into the War a regular Democrat, and came out pretty thoroughly reconstructed on the platform of Emancipation and Unconditional Unionism. He is an effective speaker, and ought to poll a very heavy vote. Mr. Sinclair, his competitor, will poll the full strength of his party.

The Republicans have presented new candidates for Congress in each district. The rival nominees are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
I.	Jacob. H. Ela,	Daniel Marcy,
II.	Aaron F. Stevens,	Edward W. Harrington,
III.	Jacob Benton.	Harry Bingham.

We respect the old adage, "Never halloo till "you are out of the woods," knowing well that New-Hampshire is by far the most evenly divided of the Eastern States; yet we believe our friends are heartily at work, and will triumph by at least Mr. Lincoln's majority. But let no one remain away from the State who is a legal voter in it; for each district is sharply contested for Congress, and the loss of even one of the three would be a general misfortune. We hope to announce the success of Gen. Harriman, an undivided Republican delegation to Congress, and a thoroughly Republican Legislature, on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE TARIFF.

The Tariff bill is dead. Killed in the House of its friends. The repeal of the Internal Revenue bill would have been a reasonable supplement to this job; at least, so far as it operates on our manufacturing industry. We have taxed all sorts of manufactures to such a degree that we have placed them at a disadvantage with foreign manufactures. That is to say, our manufacturers of many articles are worse off, as things now are, than they would be if the duty on foreign fabrics of the same sort that they make were all taken off, and they were at liberty to compete with the foreign article freed from all internal taxation. It has been shown over and over again, on the recent investigations of the Tariff question, that the protection the manufacturer gets by the duty imposed on the foreign article is in many instances more than offset by the tax he is compelled to pay. Actual free trade would thus be better for him than the existing arrangement of duty on one side and tax on the other. One great object in the present Tariff has been to restore the old equilibrium by removing this disability. That is to say, to advance duties sufficiently to give the manufacturer the same protection that he had before he was taxed.

This most reasonable and necessary legislation to prevent the decline of our Internal Revenue through the stoppage of our manufactories, and keep our industry in motion, is now defeated. And unless our manufactures thus situated are not only able to compete with the foreign producer, on equal terms, but with the advantage all on the side of their rivals, then they must stop. As to their ability to do this, it is not difficult to judge. Not only are they unable to do it, but the manufacturers of no nation would be expected to do it. No insane demand to attempt it would be made by any nation in the world of its manufacturing industry. It is left to us to set the wise and statesmanlike example of a legislation contrived to extinguish the mechanical industry of the country. And now what is to be expected from it? You deliberately crush your manufactures. They fall, and with them departs the revenue tax imposed upon their products—a tax which now fills the Treasury, and without which it must lose its ability to discharge its obligations. What else? Why, the wide-spread general calamity which must follow such a stoppage is to overspread the country. You break down interests with millions of capital invested, you prostrate hard-working, industrious communities, you create distress, you scatter ruin on every hand, you arrest national progress and national development. It is the old story. You stab to the heart the growing interests and influences which would give life, and animation, and vigor, and prosperity to the whole country. And it is done at the instance and under the inspiration of foreign capital and foreign free trade notions, imported for the benefit of foreigners. What wretched folly, what incomprehensible short-sightedness! The Nation is staggering under the load of unnumbered obligations, piled on its back by the War, needing every prop of support and every resource of supply ingenuity can devise or develop. And yet, with its wants visible to every eye, with its claims pressing upon the moral sense of every legislator, we find a sufficient number of the representatives of the people at Washington ready and even eager to inflict the blow which brings it to the ground.

The debate in the House, on Thursday, did not turn upon the provisions of the bill, but upon the possibility of passing any bill this session. Mr. Morrill moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of bringing the bill to a vote, and in the discussion which followed, Mr. Schenck intimated that the President would veto it, while Mr. Allison alleged that he had made no factious opposition to the bill, but voted against the motion. On this test vote, the motion, which required two-thirds to pass, was defeated by 105 Yeas to 64 Nays. Mr. Stevens then moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole, and to concur with the Senate, with the amendments already passed by the House, and an additional concession to the wool interest. Thus all the amendments of the Committee on Ways and Means not acted upon would be abandoned. The House refused to adopt this motion, by 103 Yeas to 69 Nays. A joint resolution was then offered by Mr. Morrill, imposing an additional duty of 20 per cent of the duty now paid upon all wools, with certain specified exceptions, which was lost, by 54 to 86. The House also rejected, by 90 Yeas to 64 Nays, a joint resolution offered by Mr. Kasson in regard to wool. After these decisive votes no further effort could be made in that Congress to pass the bill. It died in the arms of its friends, who, in quarreling about the means of cure, experimented till they killed the patient. If the open, and still more the covert enemies of the bill, escape the retribution they deserve, we do not mean it shall be for want of exposure. They shall have full credit for the mischief they have wrought; for the loss that is to fall upon the country by reason of their hostility or treachery; for the delay, every day of which takes the bread out of the mouths of workingmen; for the closed mills; for their ruined owners; for the arrested development of manufactures; and for the blow they have aimed at the life of American Industry.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on Public Expenditures upon the frauds in the New-York Custom-House is long, because the frauds were great; so that from a glance at the six columns we devote to the subject the reader may infer to what an unusual extent the administration of Collector Smythe departed from the strict path of virtue. A great deal of property and money passes through our Custom-House, the value of imports in 1866 being $302,505,819, on which a duty of $131,823,141 was collected. Much of this merchandise is necessarily sent to the General Order store, where it is kept till all charges are paid. It is evident that an enterprising man might keep this store to advantage, and so Mr. Smythe seems to have thought when he looked around for a storekeeper. Indeed, the Committee found that soon after his appointment, last Summer, Mr. Smythe averred that "the North River General Order "business is the big plum for the Collector," so he thrust in his thumb and he pulled out the plum, and, we judge from the report, divided all that was eatable with his friends, and then generously presented the Government with the stone. The Committee undertook to examine the way the plum was divided, and found that Mr. Smythe had sold it to Miller & Conger, for $40,000 a year, of which Senators Doolittle and Patterson were each to have $5,000, Mrs. Perry, "a Washing-"ton woman," $3,000, others other amounts, leaving $10,000 as a "political fund," of which Mr. Smythe appointed himself Trustee. Mr. Humphrey, who formerly kept the store, was to have had a share, but died before getting it, an event which may have agonized the hearts of his colleagues, though the only expression of grief recorded is that "there was one less to "divide with." However, Miller & Conger did not get the General Order business, and it became necessary to find another purchaser. Mr. C. C. Johnson paid $50,000 to farm it out, and it appears that he made his profit by causing the charges against importers to be illegally raised, receiving 35 per cent, of which he kept 30, and gave Mr. Smythe 5. The small size of this plum caused dissatisfaction, and then followed a series of changes of agents, and changes of percentage, which we need not detail. The substance of it may be with great clearness stated thus: The merchants complained of overcharges; Collector Smythe affirmed that he did not make a cent out of the business; Senator Doolittle's son "got a very good place;" President Johnson's son got, or was to get, $5,000; none of the witnesses had any distinct recollection of anything; somebody had sworn a dreadful oath that Congress shouldn't find anything out; and Mr. Smythe, who never got a cent, paid $500 to Mrs. Perry, though who Mrs. Perry is, what she did, and why she did it, is not fully set forth in any of the testimony. Thus it is not plain who made the most out of the plum, though there is no doubt that the Government made nothing.

Those who have a curiosity to thread labyrinths will enjoy such revelations; but we need only add that the Committee affirm that Collector Smythe's profligate practices, his extravagance, his wanton interference with the rights of merchants, require his immediate removal. The rest of their report is valuable as an analysis of the Seizure Bureau—which it is argued should be essentially modified—and an investigation of our Detective system abroad, from which it is concluded that, to prevent the most flagrant abuses of our Revenue system, all Treasury detectives in other countries should be recalled at once. The Committee, of which Mr. Hulburd is Chairman, seem to have done their work well, and the report, which we print in full, deserves the grave consideration of Congress, and may possibly suggest to the President that the Treasury would profit by greater care in making his appointments.

Colored men have voted at last in the Old Dominion. Virginia must suffer this justice whether she will or not, for it is idle to argue violently against the stern logic of such hard things as events. The voting done by negroes at Alexandria yesterday was the shadow of a good thing so much like the substance that we scarcely care to recognize the difference. It is true their votes are not to be counted in by the election commissioners, but it is nevertheless true that they had polls of their own, and voted peacefully and manfully. The formal question has arisen as to whether these votes shall now be counted; but the question is a Virginian one. The black men have shown their perfect ability to estimate themselves as well as their votes, and the solution is virtually reached. The grand jury of the country have decided their perfect eligibility, and it only remains for them to take possession of their own. We hail the event.

The Charter Elections in Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Auburn, and Elmira yesterday were Republican victories. These cities chose Republican Mayors, and in the new Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors Democrats are greatly in the minority. Yonkers elected its entire Republican ticket. The Democrats were successful in Rochester, electing their Mayor by a gain of 1,300, and two-thirds of the Aldermen; in Troy, where they carried their whole ticket, and in Albany, where their candidate for Mayor had 108 majority.

We hear from Washington that there is great reluctance about going on with the new session of Congress in the absence of the six loyal unrepresented States. The members made great efforts to finish the pressing public business before the 4th of March, partly on this account. Having accomplished their object, there is a strong indisposition to lay out new work which it will inevitably take time to mature. The subject will come up in the caucus to be held to-night, and some decision be reached.

A bill to prevent delays in railroad travel has been reported in the Legislature. It compels companies to make connections between their roads with reference to passengers, baggage, and freight, and appoints Commissioners to decide disputes. The recent quarrel between the Hudson River and Central Roads resulted in the breaking of their connection, to the inconvenience of the public, and shows the necessity of such a law as the bill provides.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Colonial Minister, Earl Carnarvon, has resigned, for reasons connected with the Reform question. The Reform Bill proposed by the Government will be presented to Parliament on the 11th inst. The Government promises that the measure will be altered in their character, if necessary, to secure the passage of the Bill. The Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir John Pakington, Secretary of War, Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary for India, Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor, Lord Malmesbury, Secretary for Colonies, and R. Stephen Cave, President of the Board of Trade, are all to be reported Members of the Ministry, to be created by London nominating Wks. and Lord Derby, Premier, will be created a Peer. He made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the measure in the House yesterday. The party called the Adullamites, under the leadership of Mr. Lowe, have resolved to join Gladstone against Reform.

FRANCE.

Strikes for higher wages among the operatives of France are spreading. The excitement is considerable in the immense price of food.....The Government has constituted Napoleon, Prince, the Commission Court against Emile de Girardin for a libel on the Emperor.....The Prince of Wales and the Emperor.....The Government has given its sanction to the proposal to construct a railroad from Bagneres, Spain, to Pau, France, and the Spanish Ambassador has informed the French Government that it will not relinquish the claim to occupy the neutral territory between Spain and France.

GERMANY.

Count Von Bismarck had before the North-German Parliament the draft of a new Constitution, or the Confederation of the North German States, which differs from the Constitution of the North German Parliament.....The King of Prussia signed a bankruptcy in the Landtag of the Northern.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

St. Petersburg reports of the 24 inst. announce that the Czar Alexander has actually left the Winter Palace to cede the Island of Candia to Greece.....Gen. Ignatieff is going to Paris to see the Emperor.....Gen. Ignatieff, and take up some.....A Vienna dispatch of the 24 inst. says the Eastern question is becoming more and more critical.....Hungary is sympathizing with the South which is Hungary's ally in the fighting of the Christian Greeks against Turkey in Europe.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH.

The fifth anniversary of Lincoln, Va., who was accused for relaxing negro testimony in violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, were committed on the 25th ult. A. L. Hill was discharged, Lt. Governor Pierpont has called the Convention. On Friday Commissioner Foster delivered a lengthy decision in the case, sustaining the Civil Rights bill, and decaying that the Congress Court Commissioner should be authorized to take the testimony of colored witnesses. They were based over to Feb. 8. Mr. Hill was committed before the District Court on the 18th inst.....In Mobile, Ala., Mr. Hill, one of the Commissioners, has decided that the Constitution of North Carolina is wrong in giving the Legislature power to deny the equal protection of the Southern States. The Commissioner, Mr. Hill, was committed before the Commissioner, Mr. Hill, was committed before the Committee on Federal Relations.....The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard states that the Legislature will be summoned to Washington, to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of the Commissioner, Mr. Hill.....The Tennessee Legislature has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional. It is sufficient to enable the people and rulers order and justice in the State. Judge Bailey alleged that in certain counties violence prevails over the civil law, and that the Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional.....The Rev. Mr. Hodges, pastor of the Commonwealth, and Union man were murdered by Judge Lynch, the pastor was shot and his body was found in a well. The efforts to stop the murderers have failed in the State. They are threatened with violence if they do so.....Gen. Beauregard has received a letter from him against issuing any more proclamations against the Ku Klux Klan, and has written to Gen. Pillow, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill

AGRICULTURE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. Tuesday Evening, Feb. 26.—President Fox in the chair. A model of hickory stumps, by D. H. Wood, Ridgebury, Orange Co., N. Y., was exhibited which showed what they have done good points. Mr. Carpenter said he would not be surprised to see stumps after they were dredged by a machine, and he suggested the propriety of a special trial.

The Chair—That will be the best plan and we will wait for the venue.

Spring Wheat.—A letter was read from R. Lewis, Ashtabula, Ohio, stating that he had been in the habit of sowing Spring wheat in May, sometimes in March, but thinks the latter method is the superior, that he was successful, and generally thus obtained a crop of wheat. He would be glad to hear from N. Y. Weaver.—The statement was made with regard to the Spring wheat, that it was sown in the Spring, and ripened in the fall. On the prairies it was sown without rain, and he dispensed, since. But the Winter wheat, which was sown in the fall, is the best. It grew and lived in the fall, and grew and lived in the Spring, and ripened in the fall. The Spring wheat was sown in the Spring, and ripened in the fall. Winter wheat, also, is Fall wheat, but that its roots are not frozen in the Winter, and it is therefore a Winter wheat. The produce is the result of experience; it is probably the best method of sowing Spring wheat. It is not important to have this distinction made, and it is important to have it made.

Small Yellow Horses.—Mr. CLEMENT—I would like to know what is the best method of raising a small yellow horse.

Mr. CARPENTER—There is a safe rule, which is to take a good mare and a good stallion, and you will get good horses. Take the mare to a good stallion, and you will get a good horse. Take the mare to a good stallion, and you will get a good horse.

Mr. CLEMENT—Breeds have a bit sense of an hour ago and with a tempo about four inches long, with a good back, and a good head, and a good tail, and a good mane, and a good disposition, and a good sense of modern dance, and about two four the modern ex. Mr. CARPENTER—I agree with Mr. Fox, that the mares should follow. I prefer the pole as a stallion, and I think it is a good one. I think it is a good one.

Dr. SHEPARD—We should carefully see how to breed the mare, and the stallion, and the foal, and the mare, and the stallion, and the foal, and the mare, and the stallion, and the foal, and

Tribunes. The bill goes to Time, take material law first. The Senate bill provides for the trial of the Rebel governments before military commissions, and the House bill organizes every which they have no control, yet remain in the Union, and are entitled to be so treated by law. Another difference arises from the fact that the Constitution made to conformity with the bill of this Congress, and the Senate bill provides for the organization of the State Militia. The House bill does not organize the Militia and unarmed, and what is precisely the reason why the Senate bill provides for the organization of the Militia. The Senate bill also contains the provision of the House bill, but the House bill does not contain the provision of the Senate bill. The amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery and prescribing the rights of the freedmen, which is the most important of all the bills, is not in the Senate bill. It was accepted by the bill be carried, their successors in office, and the Senate bill provides that the Militia shall be under the control of the officers of the State, the regular number, and the Senate bill provides that the Militia shall be under the control of the officers of the State, the regular number, which it should have the command, was officially declared to be in the Union and entitled to be so treated.

That the amendment to the Constitution, which the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and is many ways, is the most important of all the bills, and that the Senate bill is the most important of all the bills, and that the provisions of the Reconstruction bill ought to be adopted at once, I cannot doubt. The Senate bill provides for the trial of the Rebel governments by military commissions, and is the only system of free Government which we can adopt, and which we can carry into effect. It is the only system of free Government which we can adopt, and which we can carry into effect. It is the only system of free Government which we can adopt, and which we can carry into effect. It

THE SKULL.

BY THO[illegible] IRWIN.

[illegible] thou, whose inner life is gone,
Let me essay thy meaning if I can,
Thou ghostly, ghastly mortal carved in bone,
Old Nature's quiet mockery of man.

I place thee in the light; the orient gold
Falls on thy crown, and strikes each uncouth line;
Strange shaped the earth has mains manifold,
But none with meaning terrible as thine.

For here beneath this bleak and sterile dome
Dal hatred, rage and silent sorrow mourn;
A little world, an infinite spirit's home,
A heaven or hell abandoned and forlorn.

Once on that forehead radiant as the day
Imagination flamed in tranced mood;
Once on the fleshy mask, now fallen away,
Rippled the pulses of a bridegroom's blood;

And laughter wrinkled up those orbs with fun,
And sorrow furrowed channels as you prayed;
Well, now no mark is left on thee but one,
The careless stroke of some old sexton's spade.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

Financial.

SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS
OF
$1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

And Secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters are short and mild, and stock can be usually kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands, address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent, subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
WARD & Co.,
NO. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE. In THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, now ready. Price 20 cts

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agrafe Arrangement" applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866; which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

[illegible]

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About ten words average a line.

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